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These are very nice conclusions. But why print a book about them? In the social process of the modern world our legislators in some matters will act as delegates but in most matters as representatives. Just what this social process is and what can be done to get facts to constituents so that even delegates may take a higher type of action becomes all important. For certainly the modern citizen is not going to cease his efforts to advance his own interests as he understands them. Is not the problem that of enlightening this understanding rather than that of saying that the citizen should blandly allow the chosen representative always to speak for him?

MAYERS, LEWIS, PH.D., LL.B. *The Federal Service*. Pp. xvi, 607. Price, \$5.00. New York: D. Appleton & Company, 1922.

This book on *The Federal Service* is another one of the splendid studies in administration put out under the auspices of the Institute for Government Research of which Mr. W. F. Willoughby is Director. The book can best be described as a handbook on Civil Service. It is the work of a careful student. The contents of the book are portrayed in the titles of the leading chapters which are as follows:

"The Law and Tradition of Selection and Tenure;"

"The Extension of Formal Systems of Selection;"

"The Elimination of Political Interference Inside the Service;"

"The Classification and Standardization of Positions and Salaries;"

"Selection by Promotion from Within Versus Recruitment from Without;"

"Methods of Selection from Within; Reassignment and Promotion;"

"Recruit Methods: Some Basic Aspects;"

"Recruitment Methods: The Classified Competitive Service;"

"Recruitment Methods: The Unclassified Service;"

"The Maintenance of Individual Efficiency;"

"Working Conditions;"

"Organization and Personnel Administration;"

"Employees Organizations and Committees;"

FURNISS, EDGAR S. *Foreign Exchange*. Pp. x, 409. Price, \$2.50. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1922.

From the days of Adam Smith, Ricardo and Mill problems of international trade have been complex. Of all these problems those connected with foreign exchange are perhaps the most intricate. Previous to 1914 we were tyros in this field and admitted it. We supplied the goods; England and Germany attended to international finances. Since the War we have begun in real earnest to be our own international bankers.

Our entrance into the field of foreign exchange called forth a flood of articles on this subject; several recent books also have presented a more or less comprehensive treatment of the theory and practice of foreign exchange. Professor Furniss attacks his subject from a somewhat unusual angle. Instead of emphasizing banking mechanism and purely banking problems, he aims to lay stress "upon the problems of the business man concerned with foreign trade, as well as upon the broader questions of national policy." This new emphasis, however, is in method of treatment rather than in topics considered, since more than two-thirds of the book deals with banking problems.

After an introductory chapter which shows how bankers' bills and commercial bills arise in international trade, and how they serve to finance it, the writer proceeds for over two hundred pages to show in detail how the supply of and demand for these bills affect the rate of exchange, and what operations are performed by business men and bankers in handling these documents. The careful classifications of this part help the reader to understand complex processes. The last four chapters (pp. 295-404) present a sane discussion of foreign investment, and money markets in London and New York.

Professor Furniss knows his subject and has supplemented his lucid explanations with concrete examples of the business problems connected with payments for imported goods. In spite of this, foreign exchange remains a technical subject and one difficult to understand even for those who know how

to trade intelligently with other peoples. The treatment deals with normal conditions of payment in international trade. This leaves the business man in a quandary as to guiding principles under present conditions, but no scientific treatment could do otherwise. Abnormal conditions mean absence of guiding principles. The economic reasoning underlying "purchasing power parities," so emphasized by Professor Cassell, is given an excellent presentation (p. 55 ff.). This explanation ought to go far toward making clear to business men and students how different price levels in countries affect the value of their currencies when quoted in terms of other monies. Complete copies of cable transfers, bills of exchange, trust receipts, letters of credit, travelers' checks, acceptance agreements, etc., make the book a more usable class text.

The arithmetic of certain illustrations needs correction: Page 45—In the statement of the gross weight in grains of the normal German gold mark the decimal point has slipped one unit to the right (61.458 being given instead of 6.1458). A slip in the opposite direction would have been more appropriate under present conditions! Page 127—British exchange was "pegged" at \$4.76 instead of \$4.70. Page 278—The conversion of \$4000 into English pounds gives £836 16s 5d rather than £83 13s 7d. Page 279—The conversion of \$4073.31 at 4.85 gives £839 17s 2d rather than £83 19s 7d. Professor Furniss has at times been overzealous in his desire to be complete, a zeal which has led to repetition. But these are minor matters.

This book is a valuable addition to the literature of a subject which is more and more compelling attention from business men and students of foreign trade.

HARRY T. COLLINGS.

VANDENBERG, ARTHUR HENDRICK. *The Greatest American—Alexander Hamilton*. Pp. xvi, 353. Price, \$2.50. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1922.

This is not so much a biography as it is adulation and hero-worship. The book is not critical. Hamilton is one of the truly great figures of our national life and the book plays the useful purpose in building up

a fiction about Hamilton. Those who want to make orations will find many illustrations from this text. The critical student, however, will find practically no contributions in the book. Hamilton is preëminent among those of our statesmen who are worthy of a critical estimate because his abilities and accomplishments will stand faithful portrayal.

CLARK, JR., W. IRVING, M. D., F. A. C. S. *Health Service in Industry*. Pp. 168. Price, \$2.00. New York: The Macmillan Co., 1922.

There is a lot of sound sense and experience in this little volume by Dr. Clark. It will be of most value to the manager of a small or medium-sized concern who wishes to develop a constructive health policy that will make for bodily integrity of his employees and does not know just how to begin. But it will also prove of value to the industrial physician, especially if he is just starting in industrial work; to the personnel executive who may have the problem of the relation of the plant physician and his work to the whole personnel policy of the firm; and to the student of personnel as well, especially if he or she be interested in industrial hygiene.

The object of this book is to give to those having no actual experience in industrial medicine a short workable plan outlining the administration and methods of a health department in industry.

The author has not attempted to discuss more than one approved method of doing a thing. He has not attempted to give methods of treatment *except* as examples. Everything suggested has been tried and is in use in some large factory.

It is presumed that the reader is either a doctor or the superintendent of a factory.

The contents of the book are suggested by such typical chapter headings as "The Medical Needs of a Small Factory;" "Organization of a Medical Department in a Large Factory;" "Factory Dispensaries;" "The Physical Examinations;" "Sanitation;" and "Cost of Medical Supervision."

By living up to its attempt to concentrate on matters of administration and methods, Dr. Clark has submitted for ready use a great deal of usable practical methods and of information. He makes very specific and